who intense. Sie Edward Belcher, commander of the English expedition, who passa of two years in the polar regions—1851, 152, 151 and 154. In a letter to me of June 21, 1855, says the stater of 185, 156 was intensely cold in the cold of the cold o

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASE AND ARCTIC.

SAFE RETURN OF DR. KANE. ABANDONMENT OF THE ADVANCE IN THE ICE.

THREE OF THE MANE EXPEDITION LOST.

Highly Interesting Narratives of Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Sontag and Mr. Bonsell, Officers of the Expedition.

THE GREAT OVER-ICE JOURNEY.

Splendid Soirces Dansantes in the Arctic Regions

BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN BEAR SKINS AT DISCO ISLAND.

Bountiful Coal Mines at Harbor Island.

Interview Between Dr. Hane and Mr. H. Grinnell.

DISCOVERY OF NEW CAPES, BAYS AND SEAS. immense iceberg, Five Hundred Feet High and Eighty Miles Long.

The Efforts to Discover the Northwest Passage.

The Atmospheric Phenomena of the World. &c.,

The Hartstein Expedition, consisting of the screw steamer Arctic and salling vessel itslease, which left this port four months ago in search of Dr. Kane and his party, returned to New York yesterday afternoon and anchored off the Battery. It is gratifying to add that the expedi-tion was successful in its mission: Dr. Kane and his sur viving companions were brought safely home by Capt. Hartstein.

The Kane Expedition left New York, in the brig Advance, on the 31st of May, 1853, ander the command of Dr. Kane, U. S. N., in search of Sir John Franklin. The names of the gallant officers and crew of the Advance

were as follows:—
Dr. Elisha K. Kane, Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, in command, having been detailed by the Department for this special service.

J. Wall Wilson, salling master, United States Navy.

Henry Brooks, first officer, do.

James McGarry, second officer, do.

Amos Bonsalt, third officer, do.

Dr. J. J. Hayes, surgeon, do.

Christian Ohlsen, carpenter.

August Fontag, astronomer.

Henry Gookfellow, assistant astronomer.

Wm. Morton, steward.

The Hartstein Expedition, in search of Dr. Kane, left New York on the 4th of June, 1865, under the comman of Lieut. H. J. Hartstein, U. S. N. This expedition con-sisted of the propeller Arctic and bark Release. The names of the officers and crew who so nobly volunteered their services on board these vessels, were as follows:—

ON THE BELRARE.

Commander of the Expedition—Liout. H. J. Hartstein, of South Carolina.

First Lieut. and Acting Master—Wm. S. Lovill, District of Columbia.

Sasand Lieut.

Columbia.
Second Lieut.—Jeseph B. Fyde Ohio.
Boatswain.—V. R. Hall, New York.
Captain's Clerk.—Charles Lever, New York.
And thirteen seamen.

ON THE ARCTIC.

ersey. Chief Engineer—Harmon Newell, Pennsylvania Author Engineer—Wm. Johnston, New York

New York was thrown into a state of considerable en

citement in the afternoon, by the safe return of Captain Hartstein, Dr. Kane, and their gallant comrades. The whole town, indeed, were delighted.

the Release and Arctic:-

The United States Arctic Expedition, composed of the bark Release and steam brig Arctic, H. J. Hartstein, I.t. commanding expedition, has arrived. They left New York May 30, 1855; arrive 1 in Leavely, Isle of Disco, Greenland, July 5. Coasted along the shores of Greenland from Hal-steinburg to lat. 78.38 N., touching at Leavely, Hare Island, Upernavik, Hakluyt Island, Cape Hatherton, and other places on the coast. Were twenty-eight days boring through the pack in Melville Bay. Thence crossed Davis Strai's; went up Lancaster Sound as far Admiralty Inlet where they were opposed by a solid pack, which entirel stopped their progress. Thence they proceeded down the Western coast, examining Possession and Pond's bays. Were fast in the great middle pack for several days, to all appearances for the winter. In lat. 69.39 N., lon. 63.30 W., spoke English whale ship Eclipse, of Peterhead, bound to Cumberland Inlet; had taken three fish, all well. Arrived at Leavely Northern waters as far as the ice would permit Sept. 13. ice,) and his associates, excepting those who had died

rom exposure. viz.:-Christian Ohlsen, carpenter

Jefferson Baker (Parker), seaman. Found at Leavely the Danish brig Marianna, Capt. Am ndson, loading for Copenhagen. Sailed from Leavely t. 18. On the 19th, boarded Danish brig Baldur, 3

days from Copenhagen, bound to Leavely. On the 27th, spoke English schooner Stella, from Sandwich Bay, bound

Franklin's party. vere, many of the natives having perished from exposure and starvation. Had been compelled to eat their dogs, the extreme cold having prevented the usual hunting ex-

The vessels are in tolerably good condition. They hav been in collision with icebergs, and severely nipped in

HIGHLY INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE EXPEDITION, AS RELATED BY DB. KANE TO MR. HENKI

Dr. Kane hurried ashore, and proceeded at once to the astor House, where he was warmly welcomed by a host of friends and acquaintances. Every one crowded to see him, and for a few minutes he was so completely surrounded and beset by eager inquirers that it was with the greatest difficulty he could make his escape. When last succeeded in gaining the street, he, in com pany with a friend, got into a carriage and drove up to His arrival had been expected by Mr. Grinnell, who re peived him with such a welcome as only comes from

he very depths of the heart. pding to the loss of his vessel, which, as we have stated

"Never mind that," replied Mr. Grinnell; "so long as

you are safe, that is all we care about. Come into the for," he added, "and let us hear the whole story." on the 17th May, the temperature at that time being five degrees below zero. They crossed a belt of ice eighty-And Dr. Kane proceeded at once to relate the story his second voyage to the Arctic regions, the perils and one miles in diameter, dragging the boats behind them and carrying four of their sick comrades by means of dangers to which he was exposed, his wonderful adven tures, and still more wonderful escape. We give it a

nearly in his own words as possible, stating, however at his request, that his official account will be published

as early as practicable, and that any errors or inaccura-cies will be corrected in it. He was obliged, he said, to

abandon the Advance in latitude 78.45, after having penetrated as far as 82.30, which was further than any

other navigator had gone, with the exception of Captain Parry, who reached the latitude of 83.15. While here h

saw the Polynya or open sea, streching away off to the north farther than the eye could reach. This point he

had reached after travelling eighty or ninety miles over the ice in sledges; but as an immense zone of it intervened between him and his vessel, it was impossible for him to

prosecute his investigation farther northward. For two winters the Advance was completely bemmed in and as it became evident to him, from the condition of his men,

that they could not survive another winter, he deter-mined to leave her and make the best of his way to the

nearêst settlement. He discovered about eighty new

capes and twenty bays, and found land up as far as he

was enabled to penetrate. The extreme northern

coundary of this he named Grinnell's Land, in honor of

Mr. Henry Grinnell. The hardships they endured were

party of nineteen were so low that it was thought they could not survive. Of these three died, and the rest

were saved, after the most unremitting care and atten-tion. One of these was Mr. Alston, the carpenter, who

died, while crossing over the ice, of lockjaw, super induced by the intense cold. The other two were frost

bitten. The lockjaw, Dr. Kane said, was very prevalent

The party, after making their way over thirteen hun

The party, after making their way over thirteen hundred miles of ice, arrived at Leviely or Godhaven, and had taken passage in a Danish brig, named the Maria, when the Release made her appearance. Their joy at meeting their countrymen here can better be imagined

ing their departure, and after a favorable voyage arrived

within sight of our shores, where they were hailed by the

steamship Union about sixty miles east of Sandy Hook.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENT BY DR. KANE.

The expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay and eaching the headlands of Smith Sound as early as the

6th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the north com-

porary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides-

running at the rate of four knots an hour, with a ris

and fall of sixteen feet—had worn a temporary opening Previous to taking this step, which involved great re

sponsibility, and which was, in fact, equivalent to sa-crificing the vesses, a Francis metallic boat, with a canoe

of provisions, was concented as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack ice was attended by many

obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength would not have been able to sus-

and once on fire from the upsetting of the stoves. Some idea

losing her jibboom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, be

sides about 600 fathoms of warping line. They were

cheered, however, by a small daily progress; and by the

10th of September, 1853, had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland-at a point never reached be

fore. Here the young ice froze around the vessel, and

compelled them to seek a winter asylum.

The winter gave them a degree of cold much below any

previous registration on record. Whiskey froze in No-cember, and for four months in the year mercury was

solid daily. The mean animal temperature was five de grees below zero, summer and winter included. Whis without a doubt, was the greatest cold ever experienced

by man, as the seat of their winter quarters was neares

defied all treatment. It carried away fifty-seven of their

The operations of search commenced as early as March the first parties, under the personal charge of Dr Kane

crossing the ice at temperatures of minus 57 below zero

The loss of their dogs obliged them, as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were

frost bitten and underwent amputation of the toes. It was by means of these efforts that the expedition suc

ceeded in bringing back their important results. The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only

towards the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due

their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice 500 feet high, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is

1. This glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling berge

was followed out to sea by means of sledges, the party

ice. In this way they succeeded in travelling eighty mile

along its base, and traced it into a new Northern land. This glacier is, we believe, the largest ever discovered by

believe, the name of Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. This icy connection of

3. The range of the sledge lourneys may be unders

been effected, and its shores completely charted.

from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound has

4. But the real discovery of the expedition is the ope

Polar sea. The channel leading to these waters was en tirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was ren

expressed to the Geographical Society, before his depart

of ice was impressive beyond description. Several gentle men with whom we have conversed, speak of this is one

of the most remarkable sights which they observed during

has been seen entirely free from ice, and was name after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the

The land to the north and west of this channel ha

been charted as high as 82 30. This is the nearest land

to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

THE WINTER OF 1854-55.

The extreme severity of the previous season made it evident that the brig could not be liberated before the

winter set in. She was fast impounded in the centre of a large field of ice. The provisions, although abundant were not calculated to resist scurvy, and the fuel,

owing to the emergency of the previous winter, was deficient in quantity. Under these circumstance

Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers—on as attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound

in hopes of meeting the English expedion, and thus giving relief to his associates—passed in an open boat over the track of Baffin's travel, riding out a heavy gale. They found an uninterrupted barrier of ice, extending in

rere forced after various escapes to return to the brig

one great horseshoe from Jones to Murchison's So

During the winter which encode they adopted

sabits of the Esquimaux, living upon raw walrus mea

these precautions the scurvy advanced with steady pro-

seeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of

Esquimaux seventy miles to the southward, and by or

ganizing a hunt relieved the party. At one time every man

confined to their banks with scurvy; but by a provider,

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH.

The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expeditions from the South could reach the party in time to

prevent the imprisonment of a third winter, which, with

trous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig, and attempt to

groups to the South by a combination of boats and

grees; but by the aid a single team of dogs Dr. Kane

the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic

rafting themselves across open water spaces on mas

is an effectual barrier to all future explorations.

possible to travel.

and carrying lour of their sick comrades by means of a dog sledge. After an actual travel of 361 miles, they reached Cape Alexander and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no provisions being cirried in the boat, excepting breadstuffs and fallow. sometimes over ice, sometimes through water, shooting duck and scal and collecting enough eggs to keep the party in good condition. At Cape York they burned up their spare boats and sledges for fuel and left the coast striking out into the open sea of Melville Bay, steering for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they were providentially landed on the sixth of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1,300 miles and 81 days of constant exposure. From Upernivik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish trading vessel for England.

By great good fortune they touched at Disco, where

they were met by Captain Hartstein's expedition. This searching expedition having found the ice of Smith Sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the Fsquimaux, had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane, and

retraced their steps.

The expedition has to mourn the loss of three of its comrades, two of whom perished by lockjaw, and one from abscess following a frozen extremity. They may be said to have fallen in the direct discharge of their duty. Their names are acting carpenter Christian Ohlsen, Jef ferson Baker and Peter Shubert, volunteers.

STATEMENT OF DR. HAYES AND MR. BONSEL, OFFI-CERS, AND MR. SONTAG, OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER DR. KANE.

We left New York 31st May, 1853. The passage to Baffin's Bay was without incident. We stopped at various Danish colonies in Greenland to provide ourselves Meliville Bay latter part of July. Without difficulty forced our passage through in four days, being a remark ably quick passage. Got into open sea on 3d August. In latitude 76, on 5th August entered Smith's Sound. Made heavy ice next morning. From through in a northeasterly direction till the end of August, when we had reached latitude 78 45; we found this coast so expessed that we had to retrace ou steps for a short distance to find a secure winter harbor; on the 10th of September we housed over the ship put galley stoves between decks and anchored near shore this was on the coast of North Greenland; during this time a party of sledges was sent out with provisions to the northword for the purpose of making deposits for navigators and for our party, which we intended sending out is the spring to prosecute the search for Franklin this party travelled about 400 miles in a northeasterly direction, reaching latitude 80, and at last found a glazier which formed the shore line of Greenland to the north; the party travelled along this giazier for about sribed with the pes; this party having made their de when other parties were sent out for the purpose of ex ploring the coast. The mercury at this time was 40 degrees below zero and constantly frozen. The our sending out our exploring parties. We lost the sun entirely in the middle of October. We were now certainly in a dreary situation. The sun we knew would not return till the 24th of February, till which time we had total darkness. We had coal fires all this time, and on board ship gained a comfortable temperature. Nothing of moment now second sits funds set is again excepting all our dogs died but three or four, from a spasm peculiar to the climate. The loss of our dogs was severely felt, for upon these faithful animals we we depend to draw our sledges. In March we again had twelve hours daylight, and in this month we started out another exploring party to the north, but from the neavy, rough ice, they were not able to proceed over for ty miles from the vessel, when the party returned again

through suffering the most perilous and intense.

The next exploring party from the ship was sledges-one drawn by dogs and the other by men. party was out only eight days when Dr. Kane was taker ill with fever, and found it necessary to return to the vessel. In May another exploring party was former ing to the westerly side of Smith Channel, a distance of eighty miles from the ship. This party suffered greatly from snow blindness. The party running short of provi-sions here was obliged to return to the ship, which they reached after an absence of twelve days, and having in this time travelled three hundred and fifty miles. With the dogs, the explorer can travel fifty miles a day. Dr. Hayes, on his return from this exedition, travelled at this speed, his dog team being fed on nothing more than an old boot for breakfast, and par

some of the party were frost bitten, and two so severely

that they afterwards died. One was named Peter Shubert, the cook, and the other Baker. Two others of the party

had their toes cut off. I was in this expedition, and when thirty miles from the vessel, myself and two others-

foot across the ice to the vessel to report the condition of

diately set out for the relief of the sufferers, but did

of a pair of Esquimaux pants for dinner.

Directly after the return of Dr. Hayes, during the menth of June, another exploring party was fitted out under command of Bonsel and McGeary. The object of all these parties was to ascertain some traces of Sir John Franklin it possible. This party took a northeastern diection to the western shore of Baffin's Bay. A branch party from this, accompanied by an Esquimaux driver continued the search along the eastern coast, finding Smith Sound terminating in a large bay. At the bottom tioned. From this point, a new channel was discovered extending due north. The party travelled up this chan nel along the coast until they were brought up by open water. This open space was entirely free from ice and abounding in animal life, such as foul, fish, walcus and seal. A northerly gale lasting two days, brought no ice down, proving that a large open sea was beyond; but whether this was the great Polar Sea or not is question. able. It is the opinion of Dr. Kane that this was the open Polar Sea, that is never frozen over. This party made a chart of the coast as far north as latitude 32 30 -the most northern point of land yet discovered. In

July this party returned, and this closed the operations of Soon after this it became apparent to our whole party that the ship could not be liberated from the ice. We al felt that we were doomed to spend the winter in this isti-tude, unless relief came from Sir Edward Belcher, with whom Dr. Kane tried to communicate in perches. Six Edward was at Beechy Island, which lay 700 miles to the south and west. The attempt to reach Sir Edward was fruitless. Dr. Kane, in the attempt to reach him, crossed Smith Sound, with a crew of five men, in a whaleboat and reached Jones Sound, where they met the heavy pack ice of Jones, Lancaster. Whole and Smith Sounds, forming together an impenetrable pack of ice, ranging this pack to the eastward, making repeated offer upon which their lives depended, was given up, after reaching the east coast of Bailin's Bay or Whale Sound Here other efforts were made to bore the ice without su np their minds to spend the winter with old Boreas. This winter was spent as the winter before on shipboard with the exception that having by this time concumerall of our coal, we were obliged to burn all the sparwood work of the ship, and confine ourselves to the smallest part of the ship, for the purpose of economising the feel. Things at this period were extremely dark situation, we were all attacked with scurvy, and at on time Dr. Kane and Mr. Bonsel were the only persons atd

to move about and attend to the daties of the ship and murse the sick. The scurvy gradually disappeared with the return of the sun and the increased warmth. meat marred from the wild Esquimaux, in return to which to gave jackknives, needles, pisces of iron, &c. the base of this rainty, their copes for maps were organized the entrance of this pountry byon the opening

of spring, it seemed evident that the ship would not be sible to spend another winter in her, as the provision had given out, and the fact was all gone, excepting the hulk of the ship. After mature consultation it was de-termined to abandon the ship, and endeavor to make our way to the southward by means of boats. Three boats yet remained to us. These, together with simply a change of clothing, about 150 pounds of pork fat 600 pounds of bread, and 100 pounds of Bordous meat biscuit, which we found to be an invaluable article of food, we transported over the fee, a distance of 350 miles, to open water. We took farewell of the ship in her ice bound near Cape Alexander, and turned our bows southward and for home, our chances being desperate and against us; but with stout hearts and full of hope, we never for a moment thought of despiring. On the 21st of June we were affect, and giving three cheers for home, every oar did its duty for the south. During this journey we were in constant battle with the ice until we reached Upernavik, the most northern Danish colony on the western coast of Greenland. We were many times compelled to carry our hoats across the ice from one pool of water to the other. We travelled a distance of 1,000 miles to reach Upernavik, substating most of the time on game, such as hirds and one located by the state of the state. game, such as birds and seal, procured by our trusty fowling pieces. We reached Upornavik on the 6th of August, when our hardships were over, and we all, for the first time, dared to feel that we were perfectly safe. In the meantime we had beard nothing of the expedition sent in search of us, which must have passed or escaped us in Melville Ray. We often discovered by the contraction of the company of the search of us, which must have passed or escaped us in Melville Ray. Melville Bay. We often discussed among ourselves the probability of an expedition being sent for us, and it was generally believed that Uncle Sam would extend to us this succor, and consequently a watch was always kept ciently strong to justify us in remaining by the ship in waiting for this relief. Our separation from our ship was an act of desperation, and our last stake for life,

At Upernavik we took passage in the Danish ship Mariana, Capt. Amondson, for Copenhagen. To Capt. Amondson we are much obliged for many civilities, and for his generous succor. In this ship we reached Disco or Godhaven, and in twenty-four hours more would have been on our voyage to Europe, when we first learned that our triends from home in search of us were near at hand. Godhaven is known as Leavely also, and here I have remained until the 18th of September last, receiving while we stayed the kind and generous hospitali-ty of the Panes. To Inspector Olvie, of North Greenland, and to Governor Anderson, we are greatly indebted for their kindness to us.

It may here be sided, that on the way to Upernavik from our ship, our carpenter, Christian Ohlsen, who was much respected and beloved by all his company, died, from a strain, occasioned by too hard labor at the boats in getting through the heavy ice. He was buried on

THE HARTSTEIN EXPEDITION. THE PRIVATE JOUBNAL OF AN OFFICER OF THE RELEASE.

May 26 .- Went into commission and hoisted flag and enant at Navy Yard.

On the 4th of June got under way and started on the xpedition; took the Arcticin tow on the 6th and towed

her for several days; got clear of the Banks of Newfound-On the 14th very heavy fog on the banks.

On the 16th of June made the first iceberg at 6 o'clock in the morning; a large berg, and created some sensation among the uninitiated on shipboard.

June 17.—Passed through a great deal of small berg ice.

June 18.—A lew mior tes after midnight ran into a field of nee ice, the Arcale in tow; by the sudden stopping of our ship, the Arctle ran into us, tearing away our stern ornaments, but doing no dangerous injury; got clear of the Arctic and bored through the field and got into clear water; at 41/2 o'clock A. M. ran into another field of ice and sprung the bowsprit and carried away the bobstays; got through this very well. The fact of so much ice in this latitude, 51 degrees, and longitude 51, it was considered an indication of a severe season, which was found to be correct. The ice here made it necessary to unship the wheel and use the titler. During the struggle through the ice, cast off the Arctic after being run into, and she was bored through in another direction. Vessels joining again.

June 19, at noon.—Spoke the Arctic, but found the ice

ead not ir jured her in the least. This day, also, passed through much ice. Latitude 53.21, longitude 51.2, dropped he Arctic, and hoisting all sail, stood to the northward.

binnacle or cabin, it being daylight for twenty-three hours. This was in latitude 59.1 longitude 50.56, the same place n which the Rescue and Advance, the vessels attached to the expedition under Lieut. De Haven, foundered before 23 .- Very little ice; only one berg; at 12 o'clock at night about as dark as twilight; on this day discovered

land; it was found to be the high land above Desolation Land—an awful place. June 24. -This day discovered the coast of Greenlanda bleak, dreary coast; was now two hundred miles above

Cape Farewell; the old Arctic cruisers observed that there was more snow here than ever observed before, various beautiful bergs, in all shapes and sizes; among called from its resemblance to the celebrated Broadway kinds of figures, and beautifully brilliant.

From the 24th of June to the 4th of July, saw a great number of whales, also saw all kinds of Northern fowl these Greenland ducks rise in clouds; two of the officers on a gunning expedition of six hours, secured twelve board, but only about one-third of the amount killed. July 2 .- This day the sun descended to within its dis

of the horizon and then rose again.

July 5.—Made Kronprins Island; Disco Island in sight crew all well and in good spirits; no sickness yet nor dis-couragement; anchored in Leavely harbor, Disco falant the Royal Danish inspector, Mr. Olric, came on board and offered the hospitality of old North Greenland to all on board; Leavely is a town of about 150 inhabitants composed of about one dozen Danes, and the rest half breed Esquimes; stayed here five days and had a ball every night, Sunday included; all enjoyed themselve the girls very pretty; the inhabitants an industrious honest people, and very hospitable; two of the daughter of the august house of Broberg, Misses Sophia and Maria, visited the ship one evening, and were entertaind with a supper and dancing and other amusements as strange as it may appear, these girls dance with a skill and grace that a Broadway bette might envy; imagine the novel sight of a lot of balles dressed in seal skin breeches isneing and balls are the main amasements; everything was novel to the uninitiated.

July 10.—Left this port, both vessels standing out to

wa, the Arctic towing the Release. Stood out of the har-bor for Waygat Straits for a new supply of coal; very loggy; saw a white whale lying dead upon the beach was grounded here, and not being able to get off die at this spot; going through Waygat Sound sept firing gone for each vessel's instructions as to the whereabouts o

About the 14th, made Harrow Island; on this day of erved a boat coming toward us, which we supposed to be Dr. Kane's party; in great delight we haufed our wind and shool for them; found the party to be the renerable Dane, Mr. Peterson, one of the Governor's o there Northern regions; of course this was something o an event, the meeting of any one being worthy of note in each a latitude; Governor Peterson took us to Harrow bland, where we took in our supply of coal; coal here is found in great quantities; this coal is excellent to burn; Capt. Hartstein himself went into the mines with a pick axe and worked like a man; stayed here a day and a half; wind blew a hurricane.
July 16.—Chared Waygat Sound; spoke two whalers.

said they had valuely tried to get through Melville Buy; they considered the prospects for the expedition

July 16 .- Arrived at Upernavil, went ashore to purchare winter clothing and get different kinds of skins; th officers ascruded the beights near Upermylk, and as for as the eye could reach could see nothing but for this argued bad for the expedition; Goy. Peterson was here our interpreter; the people here supposed our expedi-

the ice again, and within sight counted two hundred and fifty of the largest kind of bergs, perfect mountains of ice The scene here exceeds all belief; Governor Peterson's away with Dr. Kane, they were very anxious about him; they had heard by whalers that he had gone to England and got married again. We were now compelled to bore through the ice, which we were engaged at for several days; we were still on our voyage for Melville bay; still kept a vigilant search for the lost navigators; observed no traces of them sling our journey the very extraordinary fact appears that the more inlease the Arctic cole the greater the flow of the petarlea.

Our ice journal presents the following facts connected
with the ice drifts of 1852-54.

But one vessel arrived at the petar of New York in the
year 1354 which reported meeting of the lecin crossing
the Atlantic prior to Lucember in that year, and this one
met ce in the month of May, in the ernor, 1853, the
greatice drift commenced and continued 'fill the month
of October, 1854. The following are the ambier of vesseis reported in each month, vist: becom bes. 5. January, none; February, 4; March, 45; April, 48; May, 74;
June, 67; July, 57; August 9; September 6; Mai exciber
Le-total, three hundred and forty vessels. The whole
number reported in the twelve years proceed by we altogether four hundred and fifty four being but 184 more as
twelve years than for the single drift of 185 and 1854.

Sudden and great changes in the tempers ture of the
stimosphere in winter fractures large bodies a 50. 1 recollect the cold Friday of January 19, 1810. I was then
in camp in a northern wilderness. The temperature of
the stimosphere in winter fractures large sodies a 50. 1 recollect the cold Friday of January 19, 1810. I was then
in camp in a northern wilderness. The temperature of
the twenty the 18th, was 40 degrees above serve, and rain
full in many places north of 41 degrees of latitude. In
the evening of that day a sodden and most extraordinary
change took place; the cold became Intense, and the
trees of the freet during the whole night cransed nod
about midmight a tremedous explosion was heard. It so far; the sight was in the greatest degree sublim from this time continued our journey northward to 78, 30 north latitude, to Smith's Sound; this was farther northward than any vessel had been before; here we found traces of Kane's party, such as tenns, sails, &c.; the natives knew their names and said they had been there, but had two mouths before gone southward in boats; we tried to make Beach Islami to put up the tombstone that Lady Franklin had entrusted the party with; found it impossible toget to Beach Islami on account of the ice; we then gave up the idea of reaching Beach Island, and now for the first time turned southward to Pond's Bay, n search of Kane; cruised here for a month and a half and then started for Upernavik; found it impossible to reach there; we then continued on our course southward again to Leavely where we arrived on

September 13th.—Here, as soon as we came into port, we saw a boat coming off to us, which proved to be Dr. Kane. He had arrived at Leaviy a few days before us. For months, or since leaving Pond's Bay, we had seen traces of him and knew that his party was abead of us. it finally appeared that Dr. Kane, on his way south, had passed the expedition. The meeting can be more easily magined than described. We remained at Leavely a few days before we started for home, where we went through the balls and dances at which we had previously enjoyed ourselves on our way northward.

September 18th .- We all rejoiced at the success of our expedition, and set sail for home. Our journey home-ward does not vary in incident from our journey north-

DOCTOR KANE.

He was brought home in a state of extreme ill health and

his way to Washington, from Philadelphia, against the earnest entreaties of his family, presented himself with shaven head and tottering limbs to President Poik, and demanded what had before been refused him, a commission to

Mexico. The President could not deny his request, and

entrusted him with important despatches for the Com

mander-in-Chief, General Scott. He was given as an es

ort through Mexico the notorious company of Colon

Deminguez, who started with him from Vera Cruz. As

they were approaching Nopaluca, near Puebla, they

were informed by a Mexican that a large body of Mexi

can soldiers were on their way to intercept them, and at that time were but a short distance off. Dominguez re-fused to proceed any further, and was about retreating,

when Dr. Kane commanded him to remain with him, threatening the vengeance of his government if his com-

pany should leave him. Having succeeded in preventing him from turning his back on the enemy, he finally

induced him to attack them. Placing himself at the head of his eacort, Dr. Kane took advantage of a rising

ground to sweep down upon the Mexic who were then thrown into contusion by the

trepidity of his charge. Rallying, however, they made a stout resistance, and it was not until after

pal part of them taken prisoners. These consisted of

severe skirmish that they were defeated, and the princi-

The latter was dangerously wounded by Doctor Kane, who, in a personal encounter, ran him through the body

with his sword. When the skirmish was over, the Dector Suding that his antagonist was seriously injured, ha

suit proved that it was of no ordinary character. With no other instrument than the bent prong of a fork and a

plees of packthread, he tied up an artery from which

the life of the young soldier was fast ebbing, and

conveyed safely to Fuebla. No sooner, however, had be concluded this humane act, than he was informed by

young Gaona that he overheard Deminguez say he would take the life of his father, because he had, at one

me, put him in prison. Dr. Kane instantly interfered

placed himself between his escort and his prisoners, and

createned to shoot the first man who attempted the life

of Major Gaona. Domingues became infuriated, ordered his men to charge; but the first man of the company.

named Fallaceou, fell before the tire of Dr. Kane, wh

within its reach. With a severe lance wound in his

Dr. Kane, whose wounds were very serious, was detained here for many days, during which he was attended and

nursed with the most tender care by the family of Ma-jer Gaona, who is now among the most ardent friends

and admirers of our noble and gifted countryman. There is one thing in this remantle adventure which we should

not emit to mention. Dr. Kane throught, and still thinks, more of the surgles) skill which he displayed at that

skirmish than of his capturing the prisoners, or defend-ing them from the treachery of his accord.

mers from their fury until he arrived to Puebla.

placed him in a condition that he could

ber of distinguished officers in the Mexican army. who were on their way to join their commander. them was General Torrejon, who led the cavairy at Buena Vista, and Major General Antonio Gaona and his son

the evening of that day a sudden and most extraordinary change took place; the cold became induses, and the trees of the frest during the whole night eracked and split with the frest. The detonations were incessed; and split with the frest. The detonations were incessed; and about midnight a tremendous explosion was heard. It proved to be the cracking of the lee of a take a few miles distant; the rent was several miles in length and nest is inches wide. Mercury, on the morning of the 19th, became solid, and in some places the spirit thormenters indicated a temperature of 30 degrees belowere. This great and extraordinary change was no doubt immediately connected with an earthquake.

It is such changes, with the earthquakes with which they are connected, that may be precumed to have produced the pent drift of Arctie is in 1853 and 1854.

While Lieut, he liavon was in the Arctie seas he made though the mometrical observations for use. On referring to his journal, the original of which I now have. I find that the lowest temperature observed by him was, after the sun had reappeared above the horizon, 72st of February, 1851, 10ty-two degrees below zero. That day and the day preceding the temperature on Brooklyn Reights rose to 51 and 52 degrees above zero, the warmest days of that month. The coldest day in December, 1850, in the polar seas, was the first day of the month, temperature of that month, the temperature was 64 degrees above zero. Thus it is seen that, by our observations on Brooklyn Heights, made and recorded every sixty minutes, we are enabled to determine by the temperature here the temperature on the polar seas for the same time. Liesat De Haven, on the same pages of the records of temperature, also made memorand of the drift of the vessels then riding homeward on the lee, and by both it appeared that, although the cold was sufficient to congest quick silver, the read-off continued notwithstanding the cold During the polar night of 1850 and 1851, which lasted about two thousand hours, the temperature at SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF We consider this a particularly appropriate time to give a brief sketch of the life of Doctor Kane, now that he is before the world in a more conspicuous position than he has ever occupied before. He was born in Phila delphia, on the 3d of February, 1822, so that he is at present about thirty-three years old. in 1843 he graduated. after a seven years' course of studies, at the Pennsyl. vania Medical University, and soon after he entered United States navy as assistant surgeen. While acting in this capacity be was appointed as physician in the first embassy to China from this country. His naturally adventurous disposition led him to project a visit to the interior, but the difficulties were so numerous that he could not accomplish his purpose as fully as he desired. Philippines, Ceylon and other islands in that region, and even succeeded in penetrating into the interior of India, his travels through which were full of adventures and perils; but perils to a man of Boctor Kane's temperament appear only to have the effect of making them more attractive. While in India, he descended the crater of the Tael of Lerzon, suspended by a bamboo rope from a projecting crag which hovered above the interior scoria and debris, over two hundred feet. This act of during nearly cost him his life, for the natives regarded it as a sacrilegious act, which could only be effaced by the death of the suspicious offender. Doctor Kane, he wever, sluded their plous vengeance, and afterwards week to the Sandwich Islands with the celebrated Paron Loe, of Prussia, where he was attacked by a whole tribe of the savage inhabitants of those islands. Against these he successfully defended himself; but the hardships he and his companion subsequently underwent were more than the latter could endure, and he sunk under them. Dr. Kane alone passed

ferent periods. In November, Becember and January, resolutors are are, and each of these was immediately connected with and preceded an earthquake between the pole and the equator.

Comparing the Artic temperature of the winter of 1852-54 as experienced by Lieut. De liaven, with that of 1852-54, as experienced by Capt. Sir Edward Bleicher, we find a very great difference. The minimums of 1852-54 are eleven and five-tentist degrees mere than that of 1850-51; and beyond all this the cold terms in 1852-56 were long, while those of 1850-50 lever of whot duration. The winter of 1854-50 was severe at our place of observation on Brooklyo Heights. The temperature each the 6th of February, 1856, fell to 6 degrees below zerothe lowest temperature recorded here in a period of sixty-zeron consecutive years. which is the number covered by the records of my office. In Vermont the temperature belongs to a cold term of three hundred and sixty (3600) consecutive hours, commanding on the 19th of January and ending on the 19th of Servers shocks by lightning; severe thunder-storms on the 5th, in latitude 35.10 merta, longitude 76, curing which we vessels were struck by lightning; on the 6th a ship, in latitude 35.10 merta, longitude 76, curing which two vessels were struck by lightning; on the 6th a ship, in latitude 35.10 merta, longitude 76, curing which two vessels were struck by lightning; on the 6th a ship, in latitude 35.10 merta, longitude 75. Curing as active, and the same day a thunder st over to Egypt, ascended the Nile as far as the confines of Nubia, and remained during a whole season among the ruins of ancient Egypt, in antiquarian research. Leaving Egypt, he visited Greece next, which he traversed on foot, returning to the United States in 1846. When he arrived his love of adventure would not allow him to remain inactive, and be applied, almost immediately after his return, to the government for a commission to Mexico. Falling to obtain this, he accepted an appointment on board of a United States vessel, bound to the African coast. the slave marts of Whydah, but was met in his journey by that terrible enemy of the white man, the African fever, emaciation; but although almost unable to move, he made

WEST PASSAGE.

The attempt to discover a northwest passage was made by a Portuguese named Cortereal, about A. D. 1500. It was greatly encouraged by Queen Elizabeth in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the "Fellowship for the Discovery of the Northwest Passage." The following voyages with this design were undertaken, under British and American na-

Captain Cook in the Resolution and Discovery July, 1775
Mackennie's expedition. 1780
Captain Duncan's coyage. 1790
The Discovery Captain Vancouver, returned from a
vorage of corvey and discovery on the northwest
coast of America. Sept. 24, 1795
Lieut. Ketzebur's expedition. Sept. 24, 1795
Lieut. Ketzebur's expedition. Sept. 24, 1795
Captain Buchan's and Lieut. Franklin's expedition in
the Dorothes and Trent. 1818
Captain Ross and Lieut. Parry, in the lashedla and
Alexander. 1815
Lieutenants Farry and Liddon in the Beela and Grit
per. May 4, 1819
They return to Leith. Nov. 2, 1820
Capta Franklin and Lyon, to the Parry and Heela, May 8, 1821
Capta Parry and Lyon, to the Parry and Heela, May 8, 1824
Capta Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a
land expedition, again sail from Liverpool. Feb. 16, 1825
Capta Frarry again in the Heela, calls from Dept.

March 38, 1821

Weromers, Oct. 11 .- Match. \$2,000, (we note hear Pagetta D. McMany sagged b. m. Flora Trouple....tre d fortist

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS AND ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

It is now exactly four months since the American Artic Expedition under the command of Lieux Harbasei, as life from bandy hook for the Polar bans, in search and 5 r the record of it. Kand. The last account I have seen of the last exploring vessels is that of their being scales not the 6th, two days after saffing. In lat. 45.00 to 65.23, when the propeller Arctic was in tow of the rall vessel Release, in order to exponents the fuel.

The Kans saffed from New York on the 21st of May, 1855, and has therefore been absent two years, four months and four days.